FRIDAY, JUNE 81, 1895.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid, DAILY, Per Heath......

Pastage to Foreign Countries added. THE BUN, New York etty.

y our friends who favor us with manuscripts for blication wish to have rejected articles returned.

ocal News.—The City and Suburban News Burs of the Universe Prime and New York Associate Primes is at 21 to 20 Ann atreet. All informati and documents for public use instantly disseminal to the press of the whole country.

The Site of the Botanic Garden.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the sum desired, has been subscribed by gentlemen whose public spirit is amplified by an appreciation of things scientific, to start a botanic garden in New York city. To do justice, however, to this admirable project, to Insure wise and fair treatment of the still greater contributions in land and money to be made hereafter by the city itself, there should be no reckless conclusion as to the site. That is a question for study by judges competent to consider it in its several aspects; and this is something that has not yet been done at all.

A year or two ago, when this defect was recognized by the prime movers of the botanic garden and by the Park Board, a resclution was introduced by Mr. HENRY WIN-THROP GRAY, one of the Park Commissioners, and passed, naming a committee, very well and carefully composed, to report upon this still unstudied matter; and, to insure the best result possible, a bill was introduced in the Legislature to enable them to take into consideration the biggest and, in many respects, the most inviting park belonging to the city, Pelham Park, which was then excluded by the existing law for being outside the city limits. This was beaten in the Legislature through the influence of Assemblyman BUTTS in the interest of his own district, which included Bronx Park. Pending the alteration in the law which would have enabled them to choose the best ground, unhampered by the restrictions of prejudice or self-interest, the committee did not meet. Undoubtedly, on the strength of a report from such a body, the law could be easily changed.

No one, therefore, can say with that degree of confidence which would justify the flux location of this important project, whether Bronx Park, or Pelham Park, or Van Cortlandt Park is the right place. All that we know is that Mr. CHARLES SPRAGUE SARGENT, the gentleman who should with out question be listened to first, even before the Park men, OLMSTED and VAUX, inclines to the opinion that Bronx Park is

not the best site. The care of calmness, deliberation, and knowledge should be given to the location of the botanic garden, as to one of the most excellent, important, and we trust, long living and flourishing institutions that can ornament the city.

The Mora Indemnity.

The instructions which, according to the Washington despatches have been given to Mr. HANNIS TAYLOR, the United States nister to Spain, to press the settlement the claim of ANTONIO MAXIMO MORA, vidently have their origin in the declaration of the Fifty-third Congress. Shortly before the end of the last session, the Senate passed unanimously a resolution on this subject, which was thereupon unanimously reported by the House Committee of Foreign Affairs, and concurred in by the House without a word of amendment or a call for the yeas and nays.

The report of the House Committee, after setting forth the leading facts, declared that "the Spanish authorities themselves being wrong, or a more evident denial of justice than this in the person of one of its citizens." This indignant assertion does not go beyond the record. The condemnation to death of Mr. MORA, one of our citizens, and the confiscation of his eshis absence, occurred a quarter of a century ago, in 1870. It was a violation of the Spanish Constitution and municipal laws, as well as of Spain's treaty with the United States; and the protest of our Government against it was in 1873 admitted to be well founded by Spain, which was then a republic. Her decree for the restoration of MORA's estates in Cuba was confirmed in 1876, when royalty had been restored.

Nevertheless, the Cuban authorities de layed the execution of this decree on one ground and another, and the estates were allowed to go to ruin through the disagreements of those authorities in regard to keeping them up. It was shown, however, by official papers referred to in the report of the House Committee, that up to Dec 3, 1877, there had been deposited in the royal treasury to the credit of MORA's estates the sum of \$2,317,000. The delay went on until Spain at length offered, instead of attempt ing to restore the estates in their original condition, to pay a round sum of \$1,500,000 as indemnity. Referring to the actual receipts from the estates just spoken of, and to the statement of the House Foreign Committee that Mora's debts amounted to less than \$800,000, it appears that this proposed sum of \$1,500,000 would have paid all those debts and also the indemnity, and have been rather a money-making transaction for Spain. However, our Government did not esitate to accept the proposal.

That was in 1886, sixteen years after the original outrage, and now, nearly nine years after the formal acceptance of Spain's own offer, the MORA indemnity still remains unpaid. The reason for this extraordinary conduct of Spain is to be found in the fact that, shortly after the offer of 1886 was made and accepted, the Spanish Government undertook to affix a supplementary condition that, while the \$1,500, 000 should be final as to the amount due to Mr. Moka, it should yet not be payable until certain claims of Spanish citizens against

the United States should be adjusted. From that time to the present, therefore, this wrong perpetrated by Spain has been continued. Again and again our Government has pointed out that the failure to pay an amount already agreed upon could not be justified by putting forward counter claims concerning wholly different adjustment had been reached. And yet our Generalized was willing to make the con-Spanish chains, provided it was leavily un | vate contributions to the intended monudershed that the Monta indomnity should ment, and within twenty-four hours on ling him substantially all the rest of the But depend open them, but should be paid | nonneed that ample subscriptions had been | toket. Moreover, Mayor Striosu was re-

ever, has gone for nothing, and Congress was compelled at its last session to call upon the President to insist on the payment by Spain of the \$1,500,000 which she had promised, with interest from the time when it was due. This is the origin of what is to be done by the Administration, and we shall see what it will bring forth.

The Case of the Word Programme Our learned contemporary in Albany, the Times-Union, saks us a question concerning

spelling reform, so called: "On the subject of 'the new spelling book,' proposed by the FUNE & WASHALLS Company, THE RUE gives a very judicious and interesting editorial, with which, in the main, we heartly concur; but we must ask THE BUS why write 'programme,' as it does in the ar-ticle in question, while continuing to write diagram, nagram, epigram, and monogram?"

A gradual, natural movement for the simplification of English orthography has been in progress for centuries, and it is yet going on. It is very slow, but it appears also to be very sure; and we have observed that impatient reformers who want to get ahead of it, or to crowd it along faster, usually make themselves ridiculous.

We respectfully decline to join in any combination or agreement intended to force

the natural process of evolution. It is quite possible that the destiny of programme is to become program by universal usage. Many good writers and not a few influential newspapers write and print this word program; and it does not shock the eye so much as it did formerly. This indicates that a change is coming. Indeed, the later dictionaries, such as the Century and the Standard, already are giving the preference to the shorter form. Nevertheless, the preponderance of good usage still favors programme; when the balance has come to be for program we shall adopt that spelling if we think best.

Some men take up one little freak of reform, some take up another; but if all men were to take up at once all the freaks, the result would be confusing.

Analogy is of no special consequence, for if you once begin to reform English spelling by analogy, you cannot consistently stop until your written thoughts look as grotesque as page of YELLOWPLUSH.

For the present, therefore, we shall write programme while continuing to write epigram, diagram, and monogram; just as we shall write damn (on the rare occasions when it is necessary to write it at all) while continuing to write ram, sham, and clam.

The Cromwell Statue Incident Closed.

It is settled that a statue of OLIVER CROM-WELL will be erected in London, the funds needed for the purpose having been raised by private subscription. The ROSEBERY Government has been compelled to reconsider its intention of imposing the cost of the work upon the Treasury, and now undoubtedly regrets that such a project was ever entertained, for it has severely strained the Platte against the Constitution. And the tie connecting the Gladstonians with the McCarthyites. When Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT

included in the Supply bill an appropriation

for a statue to the Lord Protector, he assumed that the latter's rehabilitation had been fully accomplished by CARLYLE, and he overlooked, or took for granted that Irishmen had forgotten, the sanguinary part which CROMWELL had played in the history of their country. But Irishmen have long memories, because England is incessantly doing something to keep them rankling. Unquestionably, the Irish Nationalists have cause to detest the House of Lords which has thrown out the Home Rule bill, and from this point of view they might look with approval on the man whose cordial sympathy emboldened the House of Commons in the Long Parliament to wipe out by a mere resolution the hereditary chamber. Neither would they withhold respect from him who set his face like flint against an Established Church, whether of the Anglican or Presbyterian type, although at the same time they recall the fact that the Catholic religion was excepted from the otherwise universal toleration which he enforced. As to CROMWELL's vigorous supjudges, it would scarcely be possible for the port of the measures which culminated in to himself and the Constitution should lead the execution of CHARLES I., it is natural that Irish Nationalists should take a somewhat different view from that of English Radicals, seeing that the unfortunate King had married a Catholic princess, and had treated his Catholic subjects with all the kindness practicable under oppressive laws. tates by a court martial at Havana during | On the whole, had they been able to consider the Lord Protector simply as an English ruler. Irishmen would doubtless have acknowledged that the greatness of his achievements at home and abroad has so far effaced his shortcomings as to entitle him to a statue beyond most, if not all, of the Generals and statesmen who have been thus honored. But Lord ROSEBERY and his colleagues should have comprehended that Irishmen are incapable of seeing in the conqueror of Drogheda and Wexford merely the man who made England great. They cannot but see in him the man who deliberately made Ireland a shambles, and who,

asked the Irish Nationalists, without whose support he could not remain in office an hour, to contribute out of the national resources money for a statue of OLIVER CROMWELL, he committed a grave blunder. of which the Parnellites were swift to take advantage. Yet, last week, when they moved a reduction of the estimates by way of testifying their disapproval of the project, they were defeated, because the McCarthyites, taken by surprise, were reluctant to desert the Ministerialists. The latter, however, upon reflection, perceived that it would never do for them at the impending general election to face their constituencies as applauders of the "curse o' CRUMMELL" and, accordingly, on Monday of this week Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY in his turn moved a reduction of the estimates as a protest against the contemplated statue. The Ministers at once deferred to the wishes of their indispensable allies, Mr. John Mortley and Sir W. HARCOURT conceding that, in view | the committee thought that by nominating of the attitude of the Irish members, the proposed effigy would not be the testimony of a truly national sentiment, and, consequently, ought not to be erected at the public cost. In spite of the opposition of an Ulster Unionist and of Mr. Balfour, who defended the original purpose of the Government, Mr. McCAR-THY's motion was carried by a large majority, and thereupon the project of rearing a statue at the expense of the exchequer was abandoned. Determined, however, to carry out their plan were the English Radicals, who see in CROMWELL the embodiment persons, regarding which no agreement for of popular rights triumphant over aristo | committee proceeded to make up the rest eratic privilege and monarchical prerogarive. On Wednesday their provipal Loncossion of arranging to commute these other | don organ, the Chronicle, appealed for pri

as a matter of cold-blooded policy, trans-

formed vast tracts of their unhappy country

When therefore Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT

into a solitude, and called it peace

after all, and it will doubtless in the days to come be the rallying point of many an impressive popular demonstration.

All Silver and No Constitution

The heat and fury that sizzle and rage in some Democratic sections and bosoms about the free coinage of silver, seem to some trivial observers a natural enough occurrence, but really they are extraordinary and unaccountable. Any child of Kentucky with a memory that can retrace the paths of polities as far as to 1892, must watch with wonder the Hon. JOE BLACKBURN waving his stalwart jaws and Achaian moustaches and the free silver pennon. What is free silver to this illustrious and militant economist! Why has be imported a great long-distance Republican from the lands of argent? Is a mere question as to the kinds of money that shall be used by the American people, and such of their foreign customers as have no prejudice against the bright white buzzard disk, to occupy even for an hour the attention of men who know as JOE BLACKBURN and all the other Kentuckians and Democrats know, that the Constitution of the United States is now violated at the Custom Houses every day except Sundays and holidays? Every dollar that chinks or rustles into the strong boxes of the Treasury in payment of protective duties on imports is collected unconstitutionally, defies the Constitution and the Chicago platform. Can the Hon. Joz. BLACKBURN close his ears to the sound made by these nefarious and illicit products of atrocity? Is not his performance worse than giving a violin recital while the Roman Fire Department was sending out a general alarm? Senator BLACKBURN seems to be twanging the silver lyre while the pillars of the Constitution are off their base, and the sublime principle of a tariff for revenue only lies unwept, unhonored, but not unwrung. And where is the Hon. GEORGE GRAHAM

VEST, who challenged the protected industries to a war of extermination? Why has he retired from the extermination business! Why does he give up to silver the hat through which his silvern voice was wont to be heard, dropping upon protection like a thousand of bricks? Whether Missouri has silver or gold or none of either, his heart must be palpitatingly faithful to the Constitution, and to that younger but now nearly as well-known document, the Chicago platform. Why have Mr. VEST and the other brethren lost their love or concealed their love for the constitutional tariff? Why is the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN rushing from Northeast to Southwest through Nebraska and way stations, speaking twenty-five hours a day in glorification of free silver, while millions of grasshoppers follow him for his voice and the crops Surely Populism and the cares of editorship and the disappointments of last fall have not turned the gizzard of the Boy Orator of yet all his pother is about silver now, and the vindication of the Constitution may be postponed indefinitely, so far as he is con

And so with those of the other Democratic orators and thinkers, whether they come from the cotton belt or the blizzard banana belt, from the home of the persimmon or the bean. Silver, silver, silver, for or against, is the burden of their song, and the violated old Constitution can go hang itself in its own articles for all they seem to care. So weak is memory of political faith and obligation, so lamentable has been the effect of the ex ample set by Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. WILson in 1893 and 1894 in repudiating the

honest onligations of the Democracy. Mr. WILSON is immersed in the cultivation of postage stamps and the philosophy of consolation: but Mr. CLEVELAND, gazing upon the waters of a coast almost as famous for wrecks as his own Administration is, has time for consecrated and abysmal thoughts. It cannot be that silver still presents itself to him as the monster and terror of the time. While it might be unjust to assume that he feels for the Constitution anything more than a natural pity for a paper not composed by himself, yet his duty ly kicked away the Chicago platform, but the Constitution is too old to be kicked without an apology. Mr. CLEVELAND ought to make that apology by proposing a joint resolution of Congress for an amendment declaring that a protective tariff is constitutional. Cannot the men who stood, or rather fell with him, muster up pluck enough to give silver a holiday and try to

repair the Constitution? Why have our brethren forgotten the Constitution and roofed their mouths with silver at 16 to 1?

The End of the Committee of 70.

The censure of Mayor STRONG for approving the Bi-Partisan Police bill uttered by the expiring Committee of 70, would be altogether amusing if it were not wholly hypocritical. We will say nothing in favor of

that bill. But the Committee of 70 was precluded from opposing and censuring Mayor STRONG'S course in approving it for reasons of political expediency and profit, since the ticket made up by that body was constructed from top to bottom on the bi-partisan principle, and solely for the purpose of getting votes from both sides in politics. Col. STRONG himself was nominated simply as a Republican and as a bid for Republican support. The Republican Convention would

not have ratified the ticket except a straight

out and stalwart Republican, as it was sup-

posed, had been put at the head of it. The original scheme of the Committee of 70 was to nominate GOFF for Mayor. The Chamber of Commerce had advanced a large sum to pay him for his discreditable work before the LEXOW committee, since repaid by the State; but he was not satis-He wanted something more. ways wants more. He was paid for a few months' employment five times as much as he had ever before made in a year in his insignificant practice; yet he complained that it was not enough. Moreover, him for Mayor votes would be attracted to the ticket. His fitness for the office was never considered. In fact, he was notoriously unfit for it. The game was spoiled by the Republicans. They would not have GOFF as the head of the ticket at any price. They made it an absolute condition that they should have the nomination for Mayor, and the committee bought their support by nominating Col. STRONG against the protest of Hownenow Grace's man Swott, who was, afterward conciliated by giving him the Cornoration Counsel's office.

Having started out with this dicker, the of the ticket on the same principle. Having bought the Republican ratification with the nomination of Col. STRONG, they paid LICWISLIDOW CHACK for his support by giv-All this friendly at profition, how- | received. So Clautwait have in status | quired to piedge himself to make his ap-

pointments on the same bi-partisan principle. It was called non-partisan, but that was mere humbug. He was to divide the offices between the Republicans and the

Democratic factions which gave him votes. It is very cool of the Committee of 70, therefore, now to blame the Republican Legislature and Mayor STRONG for enacting and approving a bill making the Police Department bi-partisan, in accordance with the example set by itself. The course of the Legislature was the more respectable and the more creditable. The Republicans at Albany did not pretend to be governed by other than political considerations in insisting upon having half of the Police Commission for Republicans. Under the circumstances, too, that was good politics. So, also, as it turned out, it was good policy for the Committee of 70 to make its ticket bi-partisan. At any rate, the ticket was elected. Nominations more generally unfit have never

been made; but the trick worked. The now disbanded Committee of 70 contained many excellent and well-meaning men. They were inspired by genuine pub lic spirit and a sincere desire to produce reform; but in their simplicity and ignorance they became the prey of wicked and crafty politicians. The experiment of intrusting political management to such an irresponsible body is not likely to be soon repeated. The Republicans certainly will not be anxious to encourage its repetition. For a long time hereafter they will make up their own tickets in the regular, old-fashioned machine way, instead of delegating the business to the Chamber of Commerce. The Democracy suffered defeat at the last election here, as they did also throughout the North, but they preserved their independence. They were not in the deal. The Democratic factions which bargained with the Committee of 70, did not represent the party organization. That stood by its colors.

Cuba's Cause in Europe.

We believe that none of Cuba's previous struggles for liberty has ever excited any particular attention in Europe, certainly ever of the serious and politically emancipated sort now bestowed upon it in France. M. HENRI ROCHEFORT expresses himself with his accustomed feeling in his newspaper, L'Intransigeant:

"Cuba is for Spain a magnificent milch cow. What stonishes us is that the United States continue to look with coldness upon the struggle heroically sus-tained against the Peninsular Government by the brave patriots resolved upon their independence. For rears since, by its geographical position and the origin of its inhabitants, of whom many call themselves de scendants of the comrades of Characterian Columbus Cuba should have been part of the United States of America. The actual situation of this beautiful island is that which Calais occupied for more than two hun-dred years after the slege in which it fell into the hands of EDGUARD III. The Duke of GUISE retook it from the English, and America, to which it belongs, vill one day take Cuba from the Spaniards. We depand that this should be done immediately."

Le Temps speaks to the same effect: "Proud though the Cuban be even of his descent, he has no more love for the mother country than have the Spanish colouies of the three Americas. Nor does he maintain its institutions. Upon the ground of the New World, peopled by emigrants from ours, the monarchical tradition has not taken root. As we aw the Virginia Royalists in the second generation ives against England to obtain their independence in the same way the Spanish-Americans have denied Capital. In speech, in religion, and in race, this land a Spanish land. It has ceased to be so in beart, and its interests cause it to revolve around a pole of irre-sistible attraction, that of the great American republic. Against this attraction nothing can prevail."

Spain, still ruling Cuba, sucking her blood to fatten herself, keeping the flag of a trans-oceanic monarchy flying on the republican Western shore of the Atlantic, almost within signalling distance of the Stars and Stripes, is an anomaly which not only France, but all Europe, must now repudiate, possibly with the exception of Spain. Cuba must be free!

Gracious goodness! After all its flourish nd frenzy, and high profession and devotion to ideals, and yows of uprightness, and rage, and ment of declaring itself ended, did not have the courage or the conviction to stand by its own principles. Pledged like its product, WILLIAM STRONG, to honorable non-partisanship, it is away from this portion of a report of one of him to set that instrument right. He blithed its committees, which, simple though it was, expressed the essence of the committee's life

> "A bill to establish bi-partisan control of the Police Department became a law with the approval of the Mayor, notwithstanding the earnest opposition of cour committee at every stage.

> The sub-committee had mustered up courage to tell the truth about its faithless partisan child, the Mayor, in the interest of Reform in the abstract and absolute. We will not repeat how Gen. McCook, a high member of the Mayor's personal cabinet, succeeded in browbeating and bamboozling the poor be deviled Committee of 70 until they were induced to refrain from declaring that this their first principle was true. Alas for the weakness of human nature, or at least of Reform human nature! It will never be said of the Committee of 70, as of the dead DUNCAN:

"After life's fitful fever he steeps well." The Committee of 70 died like a duffer But how the wicked Brother STRONG mus chuckle; and how he must rejoice that this pea tiferous committee is dead-dead on the eve of denouncing him!

We cannot look for a change in the name of this city without looking ahead further than any one can see. We guess that, for a good while yet, its name will be New York. have no doubt, though, that if outsiders were to address letters for this place to "Manhattan" they would get here.

It is not possible for this Government to guarantee the safety of the American missionaries in the interior of China. They have asked for protection against mobs, but we know of no way in which it can be given to them. They are in the interior by sufferance, not by treaty right All that can be done by us is to reques the Pekin Government to grant them such favors as it may have the power to grant, for the sake of international comity. We certainly cannot sustain the missionaries petition that this Government shall ask the Chinese authorities to prevent the circulation of books immical to Christianity. A request of the kind could neither be made by us nor granted by China. We have hundreds of books in this country against the Chinese religions, and the missionaries in China preach against these religions. The Chinese have as much right to print books against Christianity as we have to print books against Taoism, Confucianism, or

The Christian missionaries in China, Amerian or European, have suffered but little from the Chinese, even during the war with Japan. en the hostility to all foreigners was more active than usual. We had news, a while ago, of the destruction of a few small mission buildings in the interior, but the disturbance was omptly quelled by the native authorities. The rumor of the killing of a number of missionaries in April last, or in May, was without foun-dation. The Pekin Government has done all that was in its power to secure the safety of the missionaries, even in those provinces to which they are admitted by courtesy rather than by treaty right.

The good offices of this Government in their behalf have been exercised at Pekin for many years, through many Administrations, and no service can we render other than has been rendered; and this will surely be continued so long as there is any need for it.

SARAH ANN PETERS CONTINUES.

the Renfirms Her Bestre to Wear Panta-A Rebuke to Her More Laggard Staters, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: To the ditorial remark of THE SUN, that of the writers of letters called out by the remarks of Bishop Doane against woman suffrage the one of mine, printed in THEREN of June 10, made me "the only one among them who has shown anything like anger or unreason," and to one or two of the letters attacking mine I wish to enter ex-ceptions in this, which shall be my final word in

That I was angry when I wrote my first letter I frankly admit. Mr. Peters, after reading it in the manuscript, advised me to tear it up, and also advised that if I should decide to offer the letter for publication that my avowal of a desire to discard skirts, to wear pants, and to vote was stating the desire in too short a compass and in too commonplace language. But I decided to offer the letter to THE SEN and to let the statement in regard to skirts, pants, and the vote stand, because it was the statement of a truth. Perhaps it would have been better to have used the more roundabout language of my sister fighters for the suffrage, but when I wrote i meant to state things as tersely and emphati-cally as I could

the more roundabout language of my sister fighters for the suffrage, but when I wrote I meant to state things as tersely and emphatically as I could.

For the lil temper in which I wrote I had good cause. Tired out by delivering addresses on "Woman's Emancipation," by taking part in debates in which women who ought to know better argued against woman suffrage, by attending Executive Committee meetings of five different women's clubs, by presiding over meetings to advance the cause, and by caring for a household of four servants, three children, and a hesband, I took up my Stys and read Bishop Doane's bitter words, and in the first heat of indignation penned the letter which you were kind enough to print.

Although the manner of my writing may have shown that I was angry, that the matter showed unreason I deny. What, pray, did I state that was illowing or unreasonable? I claim that my stand is the only logical stand for women who honestly desire the ballot. I look the facts in the face, I consider the bitter with the sweet; I admit the evident truth that woman's position of to-day is not what it will be when the right is won. I want to stand square on my feet before the world, and I task for no tribute from man which has for its chief or only inspiration the foolish old sentiment that makes woman a doll and an object of masculine adoration at one and the same time. I despise sentiment and ask only that I be judged justly.

Because I am ready to assume with the ballot the duties that will go along with it The Sun says that my letter shows unreason, and a writer, supposably a woman who wants the suffrage, writes that women like me keep back the granting of a right that should never have been denied. Is it an evidence of "unreason" or a hurt to the cause to state the truth and to admit frankly that the non-volting woman of the near future, will differ in almost every respect excepting in being of the same sex?

Truth and logic are the same to-day as they were when James avore." Doth a fountain send

to-day, the voting woman of the near future, will differ in almost every respect excepting in being of the same sex?

Truth and logic are the same to-day as they were when James wrote; "Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter? Can the fig tree, my brethren, bear olive berries? Either a vine figs?"

Women must see that they cannot remain what they are now—the toys and pet dolls of men—if they rise to the nobler, wider sphere of man's equal, at the least. Between equals there are no favors. When man ceases to be the strong because he alone wields the ballot and woman possessed of the ballot becomes as strong as he, then man's offensive pretence at protecting care—mistakenly called love—will be relegated to the past, and woman, like man, will take the piace in the world that she is able to win. With her freedom there will come to woman new duties as well as new rights, and because I admitted the facts I am accused of unreason. Truer 'twould be to say that the unreason has been in the attacks that have been made upon my letter.

because I admitted the facts I am accused of unreason. Truer 'twould be to say that the unreason has been in the attacks that have been made upon my letter.

A few words on one or two other points and I shall have said my say.

My desire to wear pants soems to have offended some people. Perhaps offence was taken because I called pants pants instead of pantaloons, trousers, or bloomers, But I like the word pants because it is a word that means what it says. It is a word in wide every-day use, it is quickly said or written, and is expressive to the highest degree. Opinion as to what women should wear is a mere matter of convention and prejudice. If woman had begun to wear pants twenty years ago, and persisted in wearing them to-day, no more would be thought about a woman in pants than about a man is pants. The Sux recently had an editorial on Shahrada Nasrulla Khan's disgust at the lownex decrease of English women, in which it etated that the disgust was an evidence of the African's barbaric training and bringing up. Without much changing that same editorial might be made to fit the case of the attitude of the man of to-day toward the woman in pants. Pants woman must wear if she is going to compete as a worker with man. In truth, pants were worn first by women, and so of right belong more to her than to man. Elien Battelle Dietrick—our glorious and persistent champion who never loses a chance to write a letter in aid of the cause—has ably expounded the truth of woman's historical claim to pants, although, perhaps as a tribute to convention, I understand that Mrs. Dietrick has not yet availed herself of her right. I believe that if The Sux will carefully review the reasons for its objection to "pants." it will find that prejudice is at the bottom of them all.

B'' A working woman, who wants to vote without assuming any of the dutes that will go along with the ballot, in her letter to The Sux insignates that she is a truer representative of the novel type of woman. She has no backbone of her own, she likes to look

forbid. Women like her and the real new woman are as different as paste and diamond, putty and adamant, mud scow and ocean steamer. The one is sham, the other real; the one soft and yielding the other firm; the one towed hither and you, the other self-dependent and self-reliant. Her newness is an affectation and the mark of a silly, shallow nature. She and her kind cry for the bailot as spoiled children cry for the moon simply because they have it not. They know not what the bailot means nor what the winning of it will mean. It is such putty-minded, illogical females that hurt and retard our cause. May heaven send to all such backbones and the ability to reason.

Boston, June 15, 1895.

A WHALING TICKET.

McKinley and Strong as Republican Plum TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is ru-

nored that a combination is pending which contemplates the nomination, on the part of the Republicans, of Mr. McKinley for President and Mayor Strong for Vice-President, If this scheme is consummated, Ohio would be doing very well. I mention the circumstance to suggest an ex planation of some of Mayor Strong's appointplanation of some of Mayor Strong's appointments, which have not been either in the line of home rule nor within the limits of the law. He had to do something in the way of contribution to the cause, and, very likely, it was in furtherance of that purpose that he selected that remarkable man, Col. Waring of Newport, for the Street Cleaning Department in New York.

The appointment of Waring should secure the delegation from Rhode Island. An Excise Commissioner for New York from Kansas Cityought to make the State of Missouri certain for the combination. A Police Magistrate from Hoboken may make New Jersey solid. It would appear reasonable to suppose Ohio safe enough for the combine without the appointment of Gen. Ewing of that State attempty for the Huilding Department. Portland, Me., has a representative in our city Government, which should set Mr. Reed to thinking; and Pennsylvania is not much in the rear. California likewise has its representative.

In our own State some of the remote counties have been considered. Clinton county ought not only to be right but enthusiastic, for they have a Dock Commissioner. Yonkers would be as ungrateful as Mayor Strong himself, if, with two Commissioners, they failed to fall into line. The distinguished editor of the City Record should make Albany county all right.

NEW YORK ROTANICAL CARDEN. ments, which have not been either in the line of

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN. Endowment Plan Not Abandoned-Popular Subscriptions Asked For. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that

the managers of the New York Botanical Garden have obtained the fund of \$250,000 necessary to secure the appropriation of the land in Bronx Park and the erection of the buildings by the city, they desire to have it known that the original intention of procuring an endowment original intention of procuring an endowment of \$500,000 or more has not been abandoned, and that it is now their wish to culist popular interest in the enterprise and to receive pecuniary aid from any source. The development of the garden after the grounds are laid ent and the buildings are completed will be the work of years and will require a large annual income which it is expected will be derived mainly from the investment of the money now contributed. There is, therefore use for all that can be obtained, and subscriptions of any amount will be welcomed. They can be sent to C. Vanderbilt President, or J. P. Morgan, treasurer, and will be duly acknowledged. President, or J. F. Store, be duly acknowledged. N. I., Barrron, Secretary.

New Theory of the Heavy Murder A Woman in It To the Epiton of The Sex Sec. I believe the Henry

murder to have been committed? y an enraged woman not belonging to the family, and whom the family knew nothing about. Unfortunately we have women as well as men who are without men-A MESCIPUL WOMAN. BROOKLYE, June 20.

THE TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

Mr. Hegeman-Sutton Bestres to Withdraw Statements Made Through The San. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: In your paper of June 13 there appeared an article beaded "Tableaux Cause Strife," in which Mrs. Theodore Sutro is criticised for alleged trausactions in connection with an entertainment

given a short time ago at the Fifth Avenue The atre for the benefit of a certain society called the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association. These criticisms embrace such matters as that she issued a large number of complimentary tickets without authority; that the names of persons were used as patrons and patronesses and appounced as having consented to take part in the tableaux without authority; of her having not invited my wife to appear in a further series of tableaux which were given on the evening of June 13 at Palmer's Theatre, &c.

I desire to say that there is absolutely no foundation whatsoever for any of these charges and in so far as my name has been connected in your paper with this matter as the author of any of these charges. I must have been misunderstood by the representative of your paper. with whom I had a casual conversation is reference to the tableaux, and if I made any such statements to him, as is claimed in the article, I desire to retract them. Instead of making charges against Mrs. Theodore Sutro of any kind, I am under the deepast obligation to her for having so ably and at great self-sacrifice assisted in arranging the entertainment at the Fifth Avenue Theatre for the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association. Without her assistance the entertainment would have been an absolute failure. I know of my own knowledge that not a single name was used by her in connection with the affair that was not authorized. The number of complimentary tickets which were sent out for the entertainment at the Fifth Avenue Theatre amounted to 183, and were given by me to Mrs. Sutro for that purpose, the financial management of the affair being entirely in my hands, and their use in that respect was of the greatest benefit for the success of the charity. They were distributed among the ladies who took part in the tableaux, the portrait painters and artists who assisted at the entertainment, and such others as were entitled to free tickets of admission for the great trouble they took in connection with the affair.

It is absurd to talk about calling upon Mrs. Sutro for an accounting of tickets or anything else. I never had any such intention, and Miss Gould nor any one else has ever implied any such thing to me. Mrs. Sutro has nothing to account for. The only one who has to account an umber of bills incurred in connection with the Fifth Avenue Theatre entertainment still remain unpaid. Mrs. Sutro accounted to me, and gave me a check for the entire sum which she had collected from the sale of boxes and tickets. I have not as yet rendered an account about the receipts and expenses of the entertainment, but intend to do this at the first opportunity; and in the absence of Mrs. George Gould. the President of the Association, shall request one of the Vice-Presidents to call a meeting of the officers for that appropose. statements to him, as is claimed in the article, desire to retract them. Instead of making

CONSUMPTION IN CONFENTS. A Physician's Ald Tendered Toward the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a physician interested in the prevention as well as the cure of disease I was greatly pleased to see my favorite journal give place a few days ago to a most timely story by "S. J. M., M. D.," dealing with the subject of pulmonary consumption in religious orders. I sincerely hope that the publication of that story in your widely circulated paper will be the means of bringing about such reform in the sanitary arrangements of the biding places of these self-sacrificing women as will put a stop to the ravages of this terribly atal, but most surely preventible of diseases Permit me to help along the good work by bringing to the attention of your non-professional readers a few extracts bearing on this subject from a recent monograph on "The Causes and Prevention of Phthisis," by Dr. Arthur Ran-some of the Manchester Hospital for Consump-tion and Diseases of the Throat. In this mono-graph he says:

graph he says:

Laennee himself, in his classical work on phthisis pulmonalis, gives an instance of this (the evil effects of a combination of bad ventilation, want of perfect cleanliness, and of care in the removal of sputum-laden dust) in a religious community of women kept in stricted seclision and with sombre surroundings, among whom he had seen consumption arise so the institution had been two or three times menesor the institution had been two or three times menesor in the institution had been two or three times menesor can except on of those who had charge of the gardens, of the kitchens, and the infirmary. He also cites the following case from a work by Dr. Beddoes:

by Dr. Beddoes:

A nun died at Bilboa of consumption; the furniure was burned, the walls, ceiling, and door washed, the floor taken up and sand laid in its place. The coil was then tenanted by another nun in perfect health and of an excellent constitution. In two months she began to decline, her flesh wasted, the chest was attacked, the cough became worse and worse—in short she died consumptive in eight months after taking the cell. General purification as before. A third healthy nun successed and died in the course of a year. New examinations took place, and it appeared that the cord near the bed attached to the dropping boil of the door had not been removed. This, it was said, was impregnated with the aweat of the patients and other noxious exhalsitions. It was removed, new furniture introduced, and a fourth nun has lived in the same cell for five years.

He refers to a work by Dr. Cornet, who, he

the same cell for five years.

He refers to a work by Dr. Cornet, who, he says, "by an elaborate statistical inquiry into the mortality from phthisis among the Catholic nursing orders in Germany, shows that the deaths from tuberculosis form nearly two-thirds of the total deaths, and in half the returns this proportion was exceeded and in some mounts up to three-fourths. In two small mother houses every death was put down to tuberculosis." tuberculusia."

The lesson taught by these facts is one which should be brought home to every head of a religious sisterhood in the land. T. J. B., M. D. New York, June 16.

Bo It Is!

From the Philadelphia Record The return of General Manager Walter P. Phillips of the United Press from his extended tour of the West-ern news field marks a new era in the steadily progressive history of that unrivalled news-gathering service. Absolute master of the Atlantic seaboard and of the Gulf States, the United Press has now es-tablished a system west of the Alleghanies such as it has never hitherto possessed.

Its wire service between San Francisco and New York will be an uninterrupted procession of great news centres and great newspapers, and its Eastern service will exceed even its famous record of the pas The tireless energy of this giant news purveyor teeps pace, indeed, with all the constantly increasing needs of the newspapers of the day, and gives pron ise of new wonders of telegraphic reporting ! press of to-morrow.

A Problem for Dr. Parkhurat.

From Town Topics.
Was it the deliberate purpose of Dr. Parkhurat, when he made his crusade against the disreputable couses of this city, to shut up the resorts in order that their inmates would have to conduct business on the public highway? And if he did not exert himself to attain this result, was he not able to see that it would arrive? Moreover, is it more in line with the "re-form" idea of public purity that the bad women of the city shall parade Broadway at night than that they shall hide their livid faces behind drawn blinds? I confess that the increasing traffic of the midnight ours on the sidewalks of New York alarms and disgusts me. We are rapidly duplicating the conditions of the Lendon streets, than which there is nothing quite so offensive on the face of the earth. I hope the

fact pleases the reformers. The Police Departm Fees for Mr. Harrison and Others.

seems to be especially complacent over it.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune.
RECHMOND, Ind.: June 17.—The first authentic information given to the public with regard to the fees charged by the attorneys in the great Morrison will case, in which ex-President Benjamin Harrison was case, in which expressions that of this evening. Mr. so long engaged here, was that of this evening. Mr. Harrison received \$10,000, Ferdinand Winter of Harrison received \$10,000. Ferdinand Winter of Indianapolis \$5,500, and the other four attorneys for the plaintiffs \$7,500 each. The attorneys for the defence will receive the following: Congressman Henry U. Johnson \$12,000, and the other three \$10,000, \$1,000, and \$7,500 respectively. This makes the total of \$60,000, which is nearly one sixth the value of the entire estate causing the litigation.

Wipe Away the Inheritance Tax.

The iniquitous income tax having been ignomin-iously buried, the equally unjust inheritance tax laws in the various blates should be obliterated. All of these taxes are birds of a feather, vultures which prey upon inuscent victims. They represent double taxation moral robbery. Wipe them out! No mora taxation moral mobilery. Wipe tham out tax gatherers on the beels of undertakers:

Well Meant. From Bronklyn Life.

Mrs. B.-What a dear, kind old gentleman Mr. Green is.

Mr. H. What's he been doing now?

Mrs. E. Why the hebrew Grphan Asylum is to give
a picnic and he donated a barriel of ham sandwines.

Pincing the Blame, From Life. Father. Tommy, stop pulling that cat's tail. Toming. I'm only holding the tail; the cat's pulling WEST POINT.

Shall the Standard of Admission Be Raised -The Numbers of the Cadets,

WASHINGTON, June 20,-There is much to think of in the statement that out of D5 candle dates for cadetahip who reported for mental examination at West Point on June 13 only 43 have passed. Last year the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy recommended that the standard of admission to that institution should be raised; and from some reported remarks of Major R. M. Venable, a member of this year's Board, it seems likely that this recommendation will be repeated.

Major Venable's view, as thus stated, is that in the matter of instruction West Point "has reached a crisis;" that its present standard of admission was fixed at a time when the mandard was low in the various American colleges, and that while the latter have required more and more for entrance, West Point has not advanced. As a consequence, a lad who enters one of these colleges is far ahead, in his studies, of one who enters West Point, and the result, he thinks, is that, in the effort to have a West Pointer graduate about on an equality with a college man, he "must accomplish in four years what a student in Harvard, Yale, or Princeton has to accomplish in five or six." Accordingly, too much is crowded into the course, and the eadet is held at too high tension, one noteworth, tendency being "to exact too much memorizing." Major Venable does not favor making the final culture of the cadet any less broad and full than t is now, and accordingly thinks that the remedy should be to send him there better prepared, so that less of the course be taken up with primary studies. This would allow more thoroughness and training of the faculties in the course there pursued. He adds that he saw no one at West Point who did not think that the standard of admission should be raised.

It is rather interesting to compare with this view the one recently expressed by Gen. John libbon, who also thinks that a turning point in the history of the institution has been reached, but proposes a different solution of the difficulties. He says in effect that it can bardly be that ties. He says in effect that it can bardly be that we shall much longer endure the sending away of young men selected for the Academy without giving them a chance to show whether they will make good officers or not, and apparently his idea is to give an opportunity to the casier to demonstrate a capacity for work and improvement and then dismiss him if he fails to show that capacity.
One point which may be worth considering is

that capacity.

One point which may be worth considering is that, even with the present standard of admission, it is not always easy to get candidates who can pass it. A few months ago teen, freekenvridge called the attention of Secretary Lamont to the number of Congressional districts not represented at West Point. One of the Tennessee districts, it was said, had had no calct there for five years; and the vacancies are largely due to the fact that the candidates appointed fail to pass the mental or physical easingation. The question arises whether with any higher standard of admission there would not be a still greater difficulty in securing the complement of the academy, under the present system of appointment by districts.

During the recent year, which may be taken as a chance example, there were seventeen districts from which no appointments at all were made. Then, nine persons who were appointed did not appear for examination, white out of 129 who did appear 39 did not pass. It may be suggested that the attendants should have helped out this difficulty; but, as a fact, only 04 in all were appointed, making about one in each five districts. Knowing that they had only a second chance, only 30 out of the 64 took the trouble to appear for examination, and of these only seven passed the examinations successfully. The consequence was that to all 150 va-

only seven passed the examination and of these only seven passed the examinations successfully. The consequence was that to all 155 vacancies only 67 cadets were obtained. This year the March examinations, yielded 45 candidates, of whom 63 have been admitted. But in the present June examinations we find only 49 out of 95 passing the mental examination, with the physical still to be reported upon. Should all congressment take more care as to the likelihood

of 95 passing the mental examination, with the physical still to be reported upon. Should all Congressmen take more care as to the likelihood that their appointees would pass, there might be an improvement in the results. But as a practical question the heightening of the standard of admission might yield still fewer cadets than now, whereas one of the principal subjects of consideration is whether the Military Academy ought not to be utilized to educate many more cadets.

As to this last point, however, there is some difference of opinion. The academy authorities and many others have urged that an increase should be made, and among the suggestions for this purpose are that each Senator should have one appointment, as well as each Representative in Congress, and that the President should have twently appointments instead of ten as now. Those two changes would make the corps about 100 stronger. Still another suggestion, more moderate, is that the President should have ten appointments at large every year instead of ten in four years as now. In behalf of such suggestions it is pointed out that the buildings would accommodate more cadets, and that the class rooms could also take more, while few if any additional officers need be detailed as instructors, and that the result would be the education of a larger number of officers who could be of aid to the Government in case of war.

But, on the other hand, as to the matter of expense, the chief item is that of maintaining the cadets with food, clothing, and money allowances, and this would all be increased by increasing the number. And another consideration is that it would be impossible, with the present organization, to use any more cadets, except in time of war, for army vacancies, than

tion is that it would be impossible, with the present organization, to use any more cadets, except in time of war, for army vacancies, than we have now. The class, for example, that has just graduated far exceeds the number of vacant Second Lieutenants, and many of them have to be assigned as "additionals," to fill vacancies that may occur during the coming year. And besides all this, there should be perhaps a dozen vacancies for the enlisted men, who will soon pass their examinations for a commission. The

vacancies for the enlisted men, who will soon pass their examinations for a commission. The graduates of West Point, under the law, have a preference for commissions, and yet it is not wise to crowd out the enlisted men.

Reverting, therefore, to the fact of the enormous discrepancy between the legal maximum at the Academy and the actual number of cadets, it would seem that all needs might be met by devices which should insure that the latter number should come nesser the former. It may be doubted whether in any other country the great privileges of a fine education at the Government's expense, with a lifelong career in prospect under the pay of the Government, would be utilized so sparingly. As it is, we sometimes find from 50 to 100 fewer in the Academy than the law allows, owing chiefly to this matter of candidates unable to enter or to keep up. In any case, it will probably be wise to await possible legislation next winter for the reorganization of the army, which may require more line officers, before altering the maximum of cadets at West Point.

SUNBEAMS.

-A rattlesnake five feet long and having fourteen rattles was killed on Mount Washington, in the Berk shire Hills, last week. The man who killed it claims he has killed twenty six other rattlesnakes in that

vicinity recently.

—A man in Unionville, Mo., claims that saitpetre is an infallible cure for anake bite, and cites persons experience in support of his claim. There is a feeling in the neighborhood, however, that he is an agent of A veterinary surgeon in Van Buren, Me., was called a few days ago to find the reason and remedy for an odd hard bunch on a horse's shoulder. He inneed the

swelling and found in the centre of it a sliver dime. The corner grocery clubs are now busy with the question, How did it get there? -A whiskered Westerner from Alms, Kan., was arrested in Kansas City a few days ago for tellicost bearing in the public streets, and was found to be

carrying in his pockets a pistol, a pair knuckles, and a copy each of the Old and New Testa-ment. He declared he was a good church member in his own town. -Chinese phrasants were introduced into arims

parts of Oregon a few years ago for passe surpless.

The hirds have thrived wherever introduced, and
this season has been especially favorable, so that there is every prospect of an abundance this line in the near future, when the resire Not a few people in Maine make at least a living

by gold mining. Gold is found in many partiant State, but in small quantities or under such direc-stances as make systematic mining the resitable miner" living near Byron brought into Lewiston a Few days ago a nugget of gold weighting over all other few days ago a nugget of gold weighting over all other hands and oregon newspaper tells of the cognital marks.

An Oregon newspaper tells of the cognital marks. Stangally kells stage. The conly hold-up of the Ager-Klamath Falls stoke. bery was supposed to have been by the same line highwayman" who rifled the mail touch and search of the passengers. The deeds of lone highwaymen may ound strauge to Eastern folk, but Western travellers have learned that while only one highwarman buly appear there may be half a dozen hiding in the dole, ness near by with their guns covering the cross i of

Dassengers. The Captain of the schooner Ellow Joshicon, who is arrived at San Francisco last week from Mariana, reported that he had been competed to assume the res sailors on a barren cural atolf, three into a in discusand rising but two or three feet above the caval-level, off the Pacific const of Nicarantia. The test is rich in phosphates, and the administration with these with twenty five men to get aboard a curro. There is no hartor, and vessels are loaded by Britter. The eases very rough, and when the sensel was 4-17 loaded the line parties while three men were about The Captain had to not be sensel. The Captain had to put in sea for safets and brave to nen. The men have plenty of thost, but will have depend on rain for water, and will have to remain in the barren ruef until another releasoner may think to take them off. There are hirds on the reef and sharks in the sea surrounding it, and altogether men must be having as unlovely a time as could well